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James's article "The Perception of Space" in (*Mind*, Vol. XII), where the latter declares that "no arguments in the world can prove a feeling which actually exists, to be impossible." While Wundt says that to the resting eye the form of the visual field is spherical because the sky appears to us as spherical; Lipps declares that we might just as well say that the visual field of the resting eye is a plane, because the earth appears to us as a level surface. We attribute to the visual field the form which certain reasons prompt us to. Certain convergences of the eyes induce us to place certain points at certain distances. We read, as it were, the distances out of the convergences of the ocular axes. Accordingly, when we cease to feel any difference in our feeling of convergency we cannot help attributing the same "depth" throughout to all the things with respect to which such feeling is wanting, and we place all objects beyond a certain range upon a spherical surface. Thus Lipps interprets the spherical form of the firmament as the result of our using both eyes, which use from habit has become the form of monocular vision also, and not as Wundt does from the spherical form of each visual field, which by habit has been transferred to binocular vision. There is a strange fact that distances on the left side are overestimated in comparison with those on the right side; and this fact is also claimed by Professor Lipps to be incompatible with Professor Wundt's theory, but in favor of his own views.

Th. Wertheim has made an observation which tends to prove that positive as well as negative fluctuations of light-intensity, cause the disappearance of objects indirectly seen.

G. Sergi publishes the results of his investigations concerning the sense of touch made in the Institute for Anthropology and Experimental Psychology at the University of Rome.

Karl L. Schaefer's results of experiments with invertebrate animals upon the rotatory table show that in the beginning a counter-rotation takes place, but not in all animals. It does not take place in some caterpillars; it does take place in black beetles, ants, flies, earwigs, provided they are at the time in actual motion. There is no after-affect from the rotation and thus they are not subject to vertigo as are the vertebrates. (Hamburg and Leipsic: Leopold Voss.) κρς.

VIERTELJAHRSSCHRIFT FÜR WISSENSCHAFTLICHE PHILOSOPHIE. Vol. XVI. No. 2.

BEITRÄGE ZUR LOGIK. (Zweiter Artikel. Schluss.) By *A. Riehl*.

ERNST PLATNER'S WISSENSCHAFTLICHE STELLUNG ZU KANT IN ERKENNTNISS-
THEORIE UND MORALPHILOSOPHIE. (Zweiter Artikel. Schluss.) By *B. Selig-*
kowitz.

ÜBER BEGRIFF UND GEGENSTAND. By *G. Frege*.

BEMERKUNGEN ZU RICHARD AVENARIUS'S "KRITIK DER REINEN ERFAHRUNG."
By *R. Willy*.

A. Riehl discusses in the second instalment of his "Contributions to Logic" the forms of judgment and the different kinds of conclusion. B. Seligkowitz concludes his article on Ernst Platner's relation to Kant, setting forth the former's criticism of the latter's views of synthetic judgments *a priori*, his moral theology, his psychological ideas, and moral philosophy. G. Frege explains his view of 'concept and object' with reference to the idea of Benno Kerry, who does not recognise between the two any absolute difference. (Leipsic: Reisland) κρς.